

Anglo-Japan... alliance and Franco-Japa... alliance

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George Higgins
Moses, Japan. ...

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12th June 1924



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Great Britain. Treaties, etc, 1910-1936 (George V)

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67TH CONGRESS }
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ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE AND FRANCO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE UNITED KINGDOM AND JAPAN
SIGNED AT LONDON JULY 13, 1911

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
FRANCE AND JAPAN IN REGARD TO
THE CONTINENT OF ASIA
SIGNED AT PARIS JUNE 10, 1907



PRESENTED BY MR. MOSES

JANUARY 20 (calendar day, JANUARY 21), 1922.—Ordered
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1922

APR 10 1922

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND JAPAN.

(Signed at London, July 13, 1911.)

PREAMBLE.

The Government of Great Britain and the Government of Japan, having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, having agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely:

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions;

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement, are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ARTICLE II.

If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either High Contracting Party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV.

Should either High Contracting Party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.

ARTICLE V.

The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, ipso facto, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement, and have affixed thereto their Seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 13th day of July, 1911.

E. GREY,

*His Britannic Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

TAKAAKI KATO,

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His
Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.*

AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND JAPAN.

(Agreement in regard to the continent of Asia,¹ June 10, 1907.)

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them, and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Agreement:

"The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens (i. e., ressortissants) of all nations, and having a special interest in having order and a pacific state of things guaranteed especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintaining the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two Contracting Parties in the Continent of Asia."

In witness whereof, the Undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907.

[L. S.]
[L. S.]

S. KURINO.
S. PICHON.

Simultaneously with the conclusion of this agreement was signed a declaration of which the following is the translation:

DECLARATION REGARDING MUTUAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT AS BETWEEN JAPAN AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA, JUNE 10, 1907.

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follows:

¹ Translation from the French text as printed in *Traites et Conventions*, p. 376. Printed also in *For. Rel.*, 1907, p. 754; *Am. Int. Law Journal*, Supplement, 1910, p. 313; *Hertslet*, p. 618.

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan, until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August 1894.

Paris, the 14th of June, 1907.

[L.S.]

[L.S.]

S. KURIINO.

S. PICHON.

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